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*Inspection of immigrants at Cienfuegos during the week ended September 15, 1900.*

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *September 17, 1900.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended September 15: September 10, steamship *Miguel Jover*, from Barcelona, with 2 Spanish immigrants.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Havana—Preparations for making an immigration receiving station.*

HAVANA, CUBA, *September 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended September 15, 1900:

There have been 9 deaths from yellow fever, 7 of whom were Spaniards and 2 Americans.

The U. S. A. transport *Orook* left on the 13th instant with all well on board at the final inspection and the baggage of passengers disinfected.

During the disinfection of passenger baggage going on the Ward Line steamer *Mexico* on the 15th, a trunk was found containing a large bundle of human hair, probably for sale in the United States. It was impossible to find and ascertain from the passenger before the sailing hour as to what disposition should be made of the article in question and the hair was therefore passed through steam with the rest of the baggage.

A large Spanish immigration is expected during the coming months and the proper care and handling of a large number of unacclimated people on arrival is now under consideration. An excellent plan has been advanced by General Wood to meet this necessity, and a board has already been appointed to develop and put into effect the military governor's suggestion for a regular immigration system and receiving station. A suitable site has been recommended by the Board on the hills some distance back of Tricornia, well isolated and in a most healthful locality. Here large comfortable and well-arranged barracks are to be built. On arrival of a vessel with immigrants she will be boarded and inspected as usual by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service and then all immigrants not disqualified at this inspection will be sent to Tricornia on the other side of the harbor and from there passed on to the immigration station. There the immigrant and his family will be held and cared for until they can be quickly and safely transported to the country districts. In this way General Wood intends to do away with many of the hardships and dangers which were formerly the lot of Spanish immigrants. Instead of being allowed to come into the city to live for weeks in the overcrowded and infected districts while waiting for employment and in many instances soon falling victims to yellow fever and thus becoming dependent upon the community for care and support at the very outset, they will be held in good

comfortable quarters in a healthy locality, and finally sent to some part of the island where they can find employment immediately on arrival.

I inclose the mortality report for the week ended September 15, 1900.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,

Chief Quarantine Officer for the Island of Cuba.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

*Mortuary report for week ended September 15, 1900.*

Bright's disease.....	1	Malaria .....	5
Dysentery.....	1	Pneumonia .....	2
Diphtheria .....	2	Sclerosis.....	6
Enteritis .....	8	Tuberculosis.....	14
Yellow fever.....	9	Tetanus .....	4
Pernicious malarial fever.....	3	Uremia .....	2
Bilious fever.....	1	Deaths from all causes.....	110
Meningitis.....	8		

*Report for week ended September 15, 1900.*

Passengers inspected.....	227	Applications for immune certificates	
Passengers vaccinated.....	23	rejected.....	8
Immune certificates issued.....	68		

OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

Vessels disinfected.....	5	Vessels inspected and cleared.....	18
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	354	Immigrants inspected.....	29
Vessels inspected and entered.....	27		

*Vital statistics of Havana for August, 1900.*

SIR: I desire to call the attention of the general commanding to a few points in the report for August. While we had 49 deaths from yellow fever during the month it is not large, compared with the deaths from that disease for August during the last ten years.

By reference to the table he will see that only two years out of the ten fall below this year. The other eight being largely in excess of the present year.

The general death rate shows the sanitary condition of the city to be far better than during any August in the past ten years.

Five hundred and fifty-nine deaths is 61 deaths less than occurred in August, 1899, and 30 less than the minimum for August for that time. This general death rate is the best measure of the general condition of the city. The small death rate from yellow fever for this month in 1898 and 1899 is probably in great part due to the fact that during 1898 immigration had entirely stopped on account of the blockade and during 1899 did not start till after August.

Respectfully,

W. C. GORGAS,

Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Sanitary Officer.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Division of Cuba.